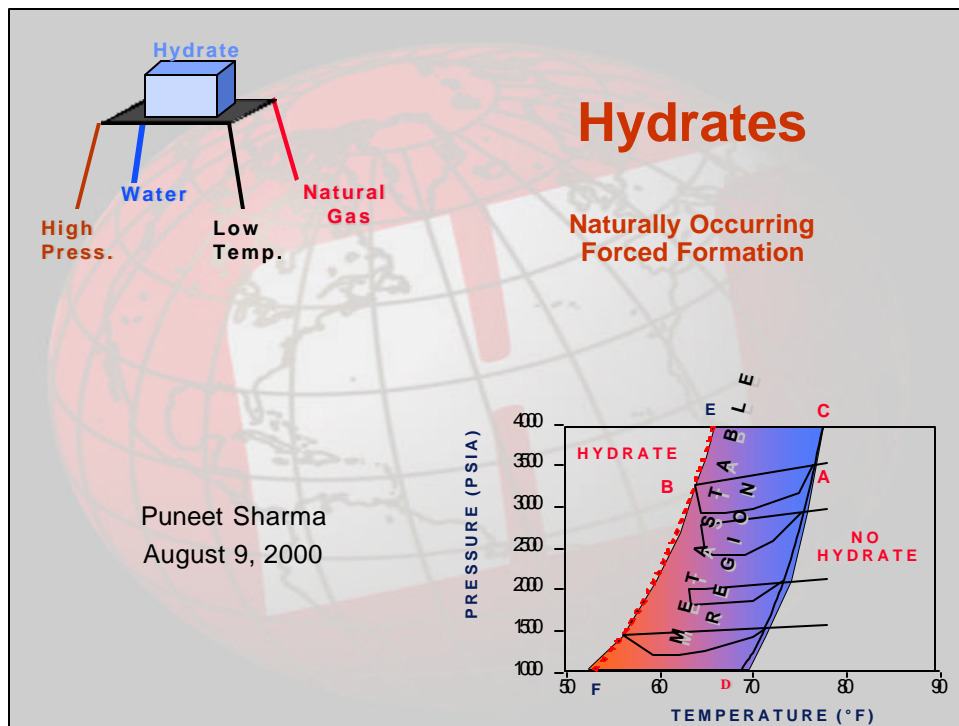


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5. *Puneet Sharma, Halliburton*



## Hydrate Recovery

- Recovery of Natural Gas Hydrate
  - Gas hydrates abundant in nature
    - Arctic regions
    - Marine sediments
- Potential Impact
  - Natural gas is a clean, efficient source of energy
  - Scientists believe hydrates contain more than twice as much energy as all the world's coal, oil and natural gas combined
  - Research in this area could position BRES and HES as the technology leaders for the next generation of energy sources
- Path Forward
  - A number of organizations are currently interested in this technology including DOD, DOE, Japan and India. Propose alliance with one or more organizations.
- Propose Method of mining, cleaning, and processing natural gas Hydrates on the seabed

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## Forced Formation

- Theoretical Concept
  - Conversion of Gas into a solid (Hydrate) in a controlled fashion
  - Transport Gas from Well-Head to “Refinery” as a Solid
- Example of Fields that meet Criteria
  - Alaska
  - Angola & Nigeria Developments
  - Caspian Developments (i.e. AIOC)
- Potential Area of Application - Field Development Constraints
  - Environmental Constraints
    - Gas may not be flared
    - Produced water may not be discharged overboard
  - Oil field with associated gas
    - GOR: 500 -1000
    - Oil Rate: Unlimited
    - 30% water cut or seawater makeup is required



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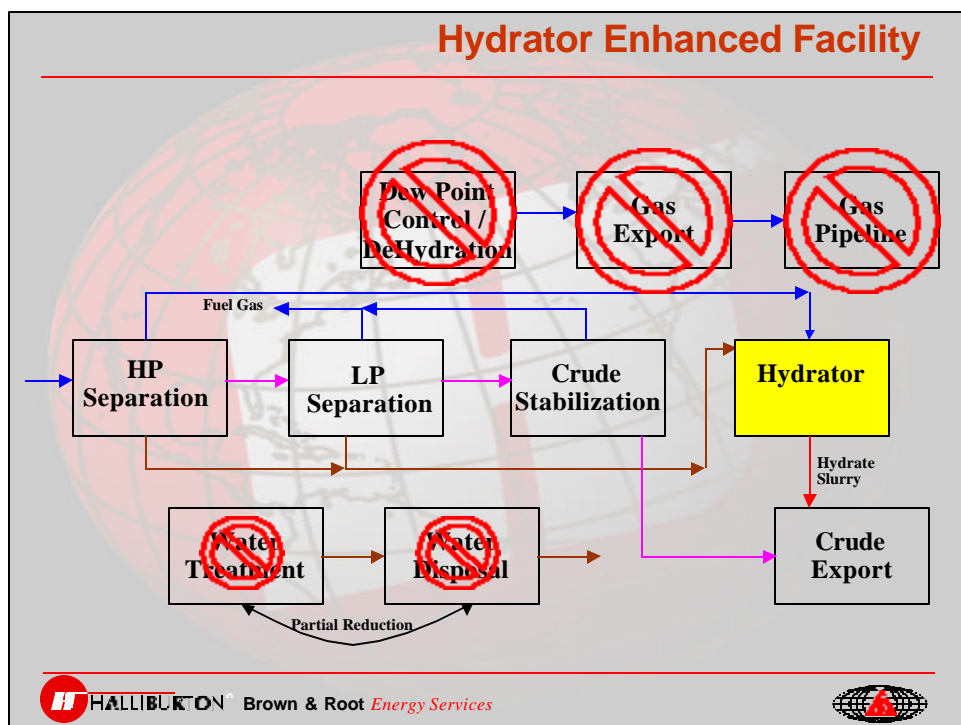
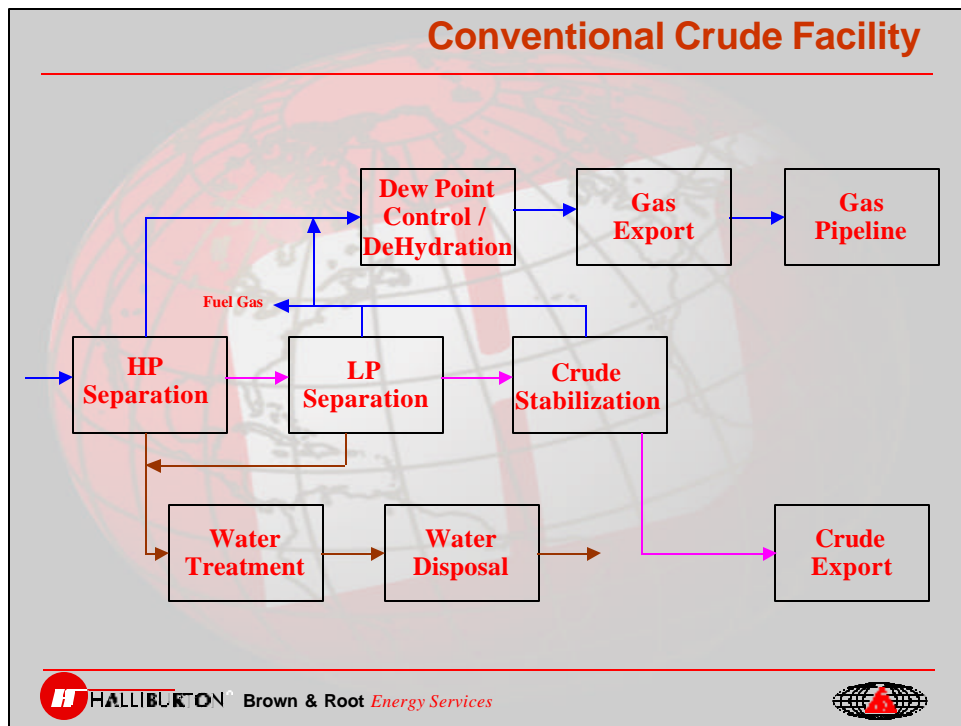
## Forced Formation

- Potential Savings
  - Facilities
    - Gas Compression
    - Gas Dew Point Control
    - Gas DeHydration
    - Produced Water Treatment
    - Produced Water Injection
  - Gas Export Pipeline
- Additional Items
  - “Hydrator”
  - Refrigeration
    - Air and Seawater Exchangers
    - Propane Refrigeration as necessary
  - Slurry Export Pumps instead of Normal Export Pumps
  - Slurry Handling at Terminal / Refinery
  - Hydrate dissolution at Refinery



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## Product Development

- Stage 1 - Theoretical Issues
  - Hydration Batch or Continuous
  - Size versus throughput
  - Scalability
  - Conceptual Economics
- Stage 2 - Economic Issues
  - Comparison to other Technologies
    - GTL & LNG
    - Flaring & Re-Injection
  - How to unHydrate at Refinery?
  - Transport Methods?
  - Paper Model of Concept
  - Savings over conventional facility
- Stage 3 - Resolve Design Issues
  - Paper Design
  - Build Bench-Top Model
  - Test Theories
- Stage 4 - Test Scalability
  - Build Pilot Plant
  - Detail Design
- Stage 5 - Commercialize



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## Stage 1 Results

- Is Hydration Batch or Continuous?
  - Continuous
- Conditions Required for Reaction?
  - Residence time in Reactor?
    - Catalyst
    - Lower Temperature
    - Higher Pressure
  - Hydrate Stability?
    - Hydrate Agglomeration? - Conventional chemicals may be used to prevent Agglomeration. Research under way to develop said chemical
    - Hydrates may be transported near 80F and 1000 psig using chemicals.
- Size relative to throughput?
  - Require Experiments
- Scalability?
  - Requires Experiments
- Conceptual Economics
  - CAPEX
    - Depends on continuous phase
  - OPEX
    - Fuel Gas Consumption - Papers suggest 15% consumption (incorrect)
    - Transportation
      - Slurry Pipeline Possible
      - Tankers less expensive than LNG tankers; need 3 times as many
      - Trucks and Trains Illogical



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